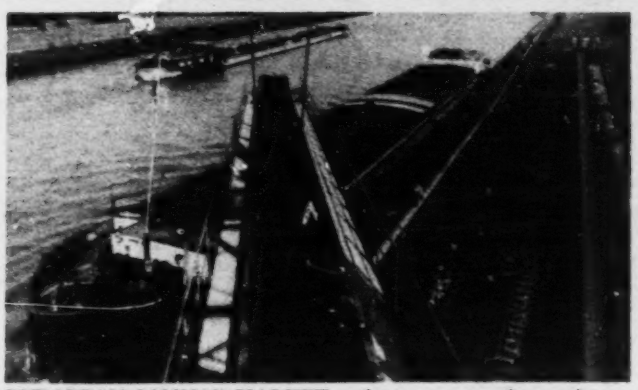

EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET nations are expecting coal consumption to be around 308.7 million metric tons this year. This would be up from an estimated 305 million in 1981 but down from 313.5 million in 1980. Photo shows coal barge loading in West Germany.

French and British Coal Use Seen Off, Despite Danish, Dutch and Italian Rise

(Continued from page 12)

from 4.3 million, due to lower German and British sales.

Coal trade within the EEC is projected to fall to 18.3 million tons from 20.0 million. This would come from a drop in German exports to EEC member countries from 10.7 to 9.6 million and by Britain to 7.2 from 7.7 millions. Germany will be cutting its coal deliveries to Holland; the U.K. its deliveries to France.

The EEC coke trade is expected to remain virtually unchanged at 6.6 million vs. 6.9 million, with German exports falling slightly to 4.8 from 5 million.

The commission bases its EEC coal demand upturn on a slight increase in consumption by power stations and a sharp rise in industrial demand for coal. Consumption of coking plants and demand for coke and coal in households is seen still declining.

Power Stations

Under the EEC forecast, coal use in power stations would reach 182.6 million tons from 180.7 millions on a 3 percent rise in electricity generation to 1,241 billion gigawatts. This would follow a 1 percent decline last year. Generation by conventional thermal plants is seen as increasing 1 percent to 863 billion gigawatts, with output by coal-fired stations up 4 percent to 417.3 billion.

At the end of 1980, 103,000 of the community's 241,000 megawatts of conventional thermal capacity was based on coal and another 18,000 on lignite with the U.K. having 49,000, Germany 43,000 (of which 14,000 on lignite) and France 13,000.

Electric utility coal requirements are seen at 166.8 million tons this year vs. 169.3 million in 1981. Non-EEC imports would be only 36.2 million vs. 40.8 million, as France reduces its non-EEC imports to 7.7 from 12 million.

The U.K., which imported 1.45 million tons from non-community countries, is ceasing use of coal imports at its power stations. In the EEC, Britain has the largest coal needs for electricity generation. But it intends to meet all its 85.3 million tons of 1982 requirements from domestic production. National output will fill 32.9 million of Germany's 42 million tons of requirements, 3.6 out of Belgium's 6.7 million and 2.5 out of France's 12 million.

Use of coal, coal agglomerates and coke in households is seen dropping 3 percent to 23.6 million tons, with a particularly sharp fall in France.

Industrial Coal

Demand from industry for coal is forecast to rise 24 percent to 18.8 million tons, while that for coke declines 2 percent to 3.2 million. Virtually all EEC countries hope to register increases in industrial coal consumption, notably Italy, France and the U.K. However, the commission sees no sign of a major switch away from oil to coal in industry.

With production of cast iron and steel due to fall 2 percent this year to 87 and 123 million tons respectively, coke use within the steel industry would fall another three percent to 50.6 million tons. When industrial household and other demand is included, coke consumption is due for a 3 percent drop to 58.8 million tons.

According to the report, the EEC's coking plants will be producing roughly the same amount of coke this year as last — at 63.7 million tons. But their coal requirements will fall slightly to 83.3 millions from 84.4 millions. This would mean imports from non-EEC countries of such coal will remain unchanged at 23.3 million tons.

The commission claims that at the end of last year the EEC had 118 millions tons of coal stocks. This would equal 139 days supply.

The report finds that due to the strengthening U.S. dollar and bottlenecks in United States and Australian ports, the price differential between EEC coal and imported coal narrowed. But heavy subsidies were still required for EEC production. Countries with the lowest subsidy per ton, Germany and Britain, suffered a deterioration in their results. Those with the highest, France and Belgium, reportedly did better than the previous year.

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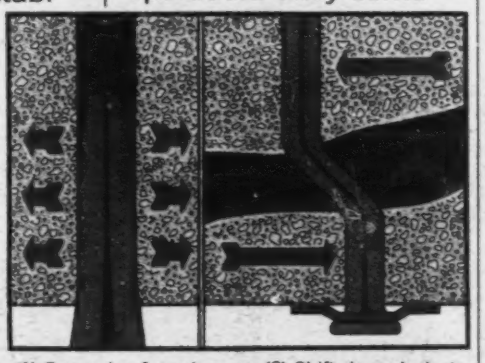
Tests show that holding power even improves with time and rock movement. And that Split Set stabilizers hold firmly even under soft rock conditions that might cause bolts to loosen or fail.

Because the tubes are compressible, any lateral shifts in the bedding planes will lock the tube more firmly in place.

Split Set friction rock stabilizers are an asset to any mining operation. They come in a variety of lengths, are easy to install and save time and money.

For more information, write Ingersoll-Rand Company, Dept. A-361, Washington, NJ 07882.



(1) Expansion force is activated by insertion. (2) Shifts in rock strata increase holding power.

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FACTS & FIGURES

Domestic

	WEEKLY 3/20/82	3/13/82	3/21/81
Production			
Bituminous, recent week	17,917	17,980	19,166
Bituminous, year to date	**185,774**	**191,200**	—
Anthracite, recent week	133	133	130
Anthracite, year to date	**1,383**	**1,232**	—
Railroad carloadings			
Bituminous, recent week	120,567	121,214	135,340
Bituminous, year to date	**1,251,497**	**1,320,197**	—
Anthracite, recent week	347	141	346
Anthracite, year to date	**1,814**	**1,089**	—

Production data in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept of Energy, Energy Information Administration—Weekly Coal Report.

	WEEKLY 3/20/82	3/13/82	3/21/81
Production by states, bituminous and lignite			
Eastern			
Alabama	583	585	620
Georgia	—	—	1
Illinois	1,330	1,335	1,443
Indiana	655	657	709
Kentucky:			
Eastern	2,353	2,361	2,520
Western	900	903	929
Total, Ky.	**3,252**	**3,264**	**3,449**
Maryland	88	88	108
Ohio	839	842	1,045
Pennsylvania	1,800	1,807	1,639
Tennessee	205	205	234
Virginia	900	903	1,183
West Virginia	2,619	2,628	2,527
Total, Eastern	**6,451**	**6,473**	**6,636**
Western			
Alaska	16	16	19
Arizona	225	226	160
Arkansas	4	4	13
Colorado	409	411	377
Iowa	12	12	13
Kansas	16	16	21
Missouri	113	113	158
Montana	696	698	782
New Mexico	409	411	521
North Dakota	373	375	460
Oklahoma	115	115	113
Texas	675	678	691
Utah	307	308	327
Washington	106	107	54
Wyoming	2,169	2,176	2,499
Total Western	**5,646**	**5,666**	**6,308**
Total, United States	**17,917**	**17,980**	**19,166**

In short tons (000).
Source: U.S. Dept of Energy, Energy Information administration—Weekly Coal Reports.

	MONTHLY 1/82	12/81	1/81
Coal Labor			
All employees			
Coal Mining	255.1	257.7	251.4
Bituminous & Lignite	251.7	254.3	248.1
Production employees			
Coal mining	211.6	213.9	208.9
Bituminous & Lignite	208.5	210.8	205.9
Hours, weekly average			
Coal mining	40.9	42.7	42.1
Bituminous & Lignite	40.9	42.7	42.1
Earnings, hourly average			
Coal mining	12.41	12.36	10.40
Bituminous & Lignite	12.45	12.41	10.43
Earnings, weekly average			
Coal mining	507.57	528.63	437.84
Bituminous & Lignite	509.21	529.91	439.10

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics—Employment and Earnings.

	MONTHLY 1/82	12/81	1/80
Bituminous and Lignite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	57,156	52,968	51,068
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	152,855	163,356	178,269
Anthracite			
Consumption			
Electric power utilities	128	148	89
Coal user stocks of coal			
Electric power utilities	5,517	5,537	4,741

Note: Data give in thousands of short tons.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy Information Administration—Weekly Coal Report.

	1/82	12/81	1/80
Coal User Production			
Major district users:			
Electric utilities			
(Mil Kwh.)			
Weekly, 3/30/82	113,818	106,608	103,258

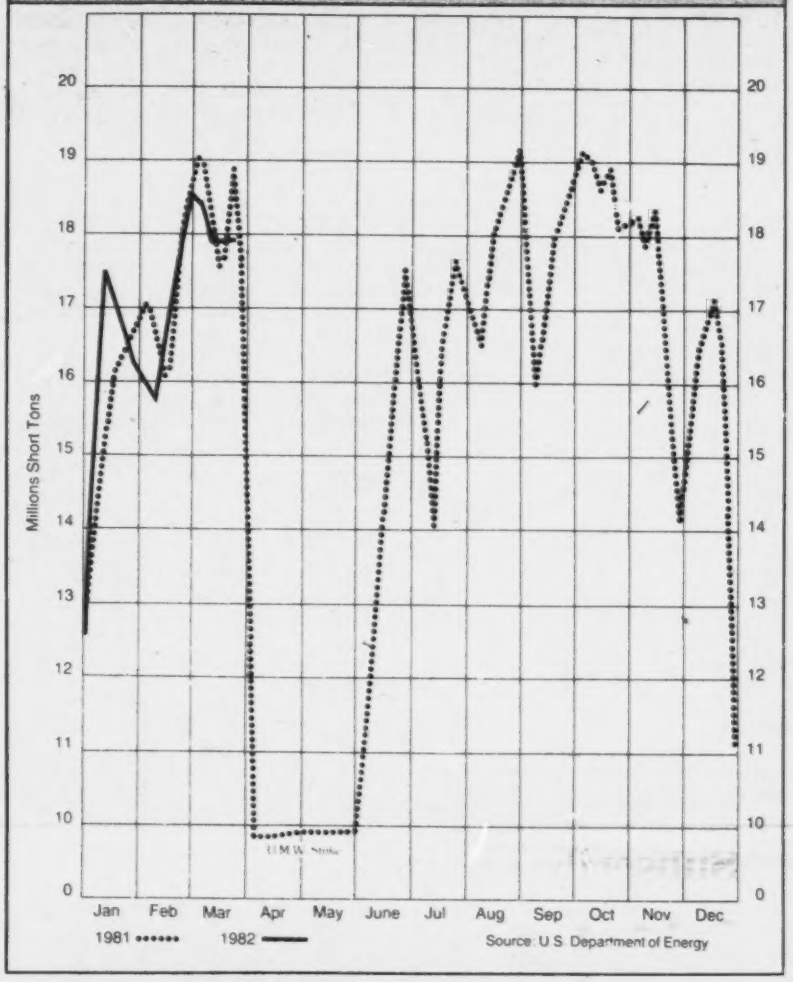
Price Indexes	MONTHLY 2/82	1/82	10/81
Bituminous Coal and Lignite	102.7	102.1	N.A.
Primary Products	102.7	101.4	N.A.
Prepared	102.3	101.7	N.A.
Steam electric utilities	102.5	101.9	N.A.
North Appalachia	100.4	100.8	N.A.
Spot	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
Contract	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
South Appalachia			
Contract	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
Midwest	105.0	102.9	N.A.
Contract	105.7	103.3	N.A.
West	103.3	102.9	N.A.
Contract	103.3	102.9	N.A.
Metallurgical coke producer	101.2	100.0	N.A.
High volatile	101.2	99.8	N.A.
North Appalachia	100.1	100.1	N.A.
Contract	100.2	100.2	N.A.
South Appalachia			
Contract	101.9	99.6	N.A.
West	100.5	100.6	N.A.
Low volatile	100.2	100.4	N.A.
North Appalachia			
Contract	102.4	N.A.	N.A.
South Appalachia			
Contract	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
All other industrial	101.8	102.0	N.A.
North Appalachia			
Contract	96.6	N.A.	N.A.
Midwest			
Contract	100.5	100.5	N.A.
Unprepared (raw)	103.9	100.7	N.A.
For preparation at other establishments	102.1	N.A.	N.A.
For use without preparation	106.7	105.6	N.A.
Anthracite	153.1	153.1	148.0
Primary products	153.0	153.0	148.8
Prepared anthracite shipped	153.7	153.8	148.5
Stove	145.7	N.A.	139.4
Chestnut	145.0	N.A.	137.6
Pea	163.1	163.1	154.1
Buckwheat no. 1	N.A.	N.A.	142.7
Buckwheat no. 2	162.9	162.9	153.3
Buckwheat no. 4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Buckwheat no. 5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.—Not Available

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dept. of Labor.
Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recalibrated its producer price index figures for bituminous and lignite, as well as reorganizing its pricing categories. The new index is based on a compilation of average prices for December, 1981, and that month appears as 100. The former index used June, 1976 prices as its base.

LATEST U.S. PRODUCTION

Estimated Bituminous Coal and Lignite



BITUMINOUS COAL AND LIGNITE production dropped 63,000 short tons — 0.4 percent — to 17.9 million short tons for the week ended March 20 compared to the previous week, the Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration estimated. Production in the corresponding week of 1981 was 19.1 million short tons. Bituminous coal and lignite production from Jan. 1 to March 20 totaled 185.7 milion short tons, down 2.8 percent from the same period in 1981.

Exports & Imports

	Quantity in short tons 2/82	1/82	2/81	Dollar Value 2/82	1/82	2/81	Avg. Value per short on 2/82	1/82	2/81
Bituminous coal, low volatile blends to make coke No. 5213110									
Belgium	411,761	585,746	334,236	22,197,611	14,559,592	17,147,445	53.90	24.85	51.30
Brazil	324,664	327,239	173,849	15,734,185	16,807,270	9,824,929	48.46	51.36	56.51
Canada	839	1,260	—	31,969	49,600	—	38.10	39.36	—
France	516,876	264,052	425,839	24,398,457	37,928,826	24,248,829	47.20	37.74	56.94
Germany, F.R. (West)	231,964	114,548	211,893	14,395,766	6,017,629	11,043,514	62.05	52.53	52.12
Italy	1,225,797	856,002	599,866	57,489,463	42,880,186	30,711,452	46.89	49.97	51.21
Japan	3,205,786	2,180,461	910,597	181,985,663	121,747,643	49,350,372	56.76	55.83	54.20
Netherlands	293,543	96,553	377,564	15,734,185	5,673,286	19,141,533	48.46	58.75	50.70
Spain	341,694	217,067	309,874	16,586,989	10,058,073	16,763,275	48.46	46.33	54.10
Sweden	80,243	63,606	—	4,751,960	3,374,153	—	59.21	53.04	—
United Kingdom	253,436	165,388	104,006	14,332,537	10,132,713	4,368,000	56.55	61.26	42.00
Yugoslavia	236,318	36,718	—	13,563,179	2,300,673	—	57.39	59.42	—
Total, above	7,122,921	4,912,639	3,858,517	379,503,233	243,568,301	96,936,864	53.27	49.57	42.09
Total, other nations	893,965	384,955	98,528	49,564,463	36,967,028	3,781,864	55.44	96.02	38.38
Total, all nations	**8,016,886**	**5,297,594**	**2,401,845**	**429,067,696**	**280,535,618**	**100,718,728**	**53.52**	**52.95**	**46.94**

	Quantity in short tons 2/82	1/82	2/81	Dollar Value 2/82	1/82	2/81	Avg. Value per short ton 2/82	1/82	2/81
Bituminous coal, others No. 5213120									
Belgium	176,570	—	—	8,794,066	—	—	49.80	—	—
Canada	3,150	1,082	—	131,028	1,783,786	—	41.59	49.56	—
China, Taiwan	118,382	124,972	230,687	4,568,550	5,261,352	8,369,143	38.59	42.10	36.28
Denmark	143,808	124,955	241,419	7,723,244	6,561,985	9,187,901	53.70	59.20	38.06
Finland	—	—	176,780	—	—	7,577,541	—	—	42.86
France	243,523	64,292	392,141	11,553,213	2,314,512	14,598,928	47.44	36.00	37.23
Germany, F.R. (West)	120,376	—	257,495	6,724,937	—	13,525,903	55.86	—	52.53
Italy	308,100	119,003	409,780	13,525,851	9,811,342	17,128,923	43.90	49.30	43.90
Japan	319,100	301,750	113,248	18,736,490	14,523,143	5,051,150	52.41	48.12	44.60
Netherlands	60,093	224,763	—	2,950,991	13,307,938	—	49.10	59.20	—
Spain	218,288	131,999	149,020	10,828,441	7,252,277	6,574,644	49.60	54.94	44.12
Total, above	1,711,574	1,331,144	2,303,117	83,536,811	124,037,374	96,936,864	48.80	49.93	42.09
Total, other nations	116,844	339,627	98,528	6,359,951	19,487,696	3,781,864	54.43	50.38	38.38
Total, all nations	**1,828,418**	**1,311,144**	**2,401,845**	**89,896,762**	**64,951,195**	**100,718,728**	**49.16**	**49.53**	**46.94**
Lignite No. 5213130									
Total, all nations	**2,325**	**1,057**	**1,262**	**248,349**	**262,544**	**171,679**	**106.86**	**248.38**	**136.04**
Coal coke for use as fuel No. 5213148									
Total, all nations	101,474	42,595	47,300	6,525,777	3,685,632	3,685,422	64.30	86.52	77.92
Petroleum coke, except calcined No. 5213150									
Canada	10,932	13,741	—	547,117	683,383	—	50.04	49.73	—
Japan	150,382	117,104	99,254	7,810,568	6,611,770	4,476,584	51.93	56.46	45.10
Netherlands	43,442	26,744	194,586	2,300,423	1,524,235	10,961,907	52.95	53.02	56.33
Total, above	204,756	159,589	521,660	10,658,108	8,819,388	24,597,941	52.05	55.26	47.15
Total, other nations	65,094	339,627	64,945	14,194,422	19,487,696	3,115,771	54.32	57.37	47.96
Total, all nations	**269,850**	**499,216**	**586,605**	**14,194,422**	**28,307,084**	**27,713,712**	**52.60**	**56.70**	**47.24**
Compositions for fuel No. 5213160									
Total, all nations	**8,582**	**286**	**40,155**	**514,118**	**26,398**	**2,355,188**	**59.90**	**99.24**	**130.44**
Anthracite No. 5213170									
Korea Rep. (South)	38,355	141,888	—	2,258,463	5,975,353	—	62.14	38.74	—
Total, all nations	**44,274**	**100,553**	**7,963**	**2,905,552**	**5,975,353**	**575,473**	**65.62**	**40.85**	**75.10**

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APRIL 19, 1982 | 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004 | Volume 6, Number 7 | $1 a Copy; $24 a Year

Senate Energy Committee Schedules Slurry Hearings

By Steve Marcy

WASHINGTON — Additional cracks in the oppostion to coal slurry pipelines appeared last week with the Senate Energy Committee's announcement that it will hold hearings on the issue May 10.

The softening of opposition in the Senate panel, a bastion of western state senators worried about the impact of pipelines on water supplies, will also pay benefits in the House.

Slurry supporters on the House Public Works Committee say that the movement on the Senate side, no matter how slight, is the tonic they need to nurse that committee into following the lead of its subocmmittee on surface transportation. That panel voted two weeks ago 17-14 to recommend to the entire House that the pipelines be made eligible for federal-court-declared powers of eminent domain to cross rights of way.

The surface transportation subcommittee action would allow pipelines to be certified as a public convenince and necessity, a necessary precondition for a federal court's awarding of eminent domain status.

The bill, unlike a version approved late last year by the House Interior Committee, also clarified the rate-making and contract terms for hauling coal by all interstate pipelines, whether or not they ask for eminent domain authority.

Other Opposition Softened

This, slurry industry sources say, strengthens their hand in ultimately getting the legislation passed; it helps crumble any lingering opposition by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under the Public Works bill, it is the ICC that would regulate the terms of the coal-haul contracts for all interstate pipelines.

The Senate movement is largely the product of Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, D-La., who ensured that his bill contained language that would protect water rights adequately enough to mollify a majority of the Senate Energy Committee. His bill carries 11 cosponsors.

Slurry industry sources say the Senate panel will hold one day of hearings, with a markup expected soon after. A key to the movement so far has been the willingness of Senate Energy chairman James McClure, R-Idaho, to at least keep quiet about any opposition he may have until after the bill receives a fair hearing, industry sources say.

After the House Public Works Committee acts, the House Energy and Commerce Committee wants to have at least 30 days to examine the legislation and make its changes.

That has sounded slurry legislation's death knell in the past, but House Energy Chairman John Dingell, D-Mich., lost his bid in 1980 to retain substantial controls on the rate-making authorities of the railroads. He now supports eminent domain legislation, industry and some Capitol Hill sources say, because of the need for coal-transporation competition as a counterweight to the new rate freedoms given to the rail industry.

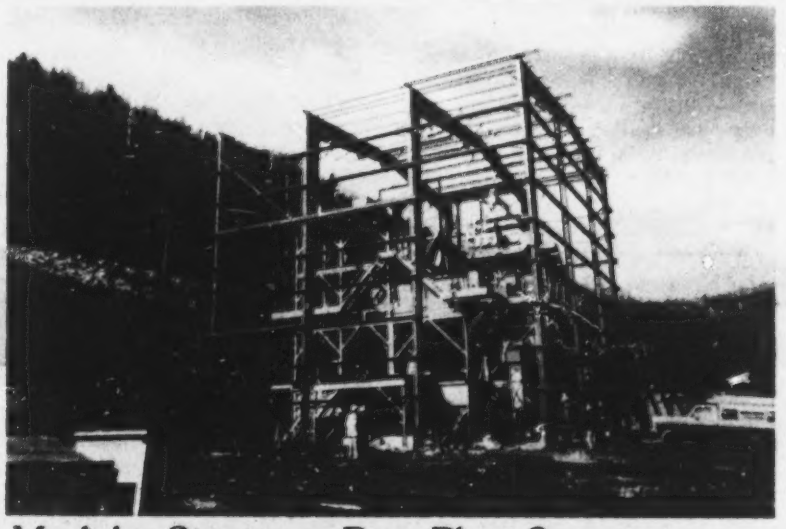
NEWS ROUNDUP

Great Britain's nationwide utility company wants to buy more foreign coal this year despite the country's National Coal Board reporting **near-record stocks of 24.5 million tons.** This poses problems for the Thatcher government which must decide whether to allow the Central Electric Generating Board to go ahead with its plans or renew an agreement reached last year under which the utility was compensated for keeping imports to a bare minimum. That agreement was part of the government's coal industry rescue **package that averted a nationwide miners' strike** in February.

* * *

Orange and Rockland Utilities got the green-light from the New York Department of Environmental Conservation to **convert the Lovett generating plant back to coal-burning.** The decision provides three options: use of 0.7 percent sulfur content coal; use of 1 percent sulfur coal in a single generating unit, or burning 3.8 percent sulfur coal with scrubbers. Still to be received is approval by the federal Environmental Protection Agency, officials say. Oranage and Rockland has taken the lead in fighting for conversion and the state has designated nine

(Continued on page 2)



Modules Strong on Prep Plant Scene

MODULAR CONSTRUCTION, though relatively new in coal preparation plants, is emerging as one of the most popular approaches. Used as building blocks to house and support each plant's system and equipment, this steel jacket will eventually house a 200 ton-per-hour plant. For more details on this and other prep plant strategies, turn to pages 4 and 5.

DOE Places its Bets on Clean Coal Slurried With Oil, Water to be Liquid Fuel of Future

WASHINGTON — Coal could become the liquid fuel of the future if the Department of Energy's desulfurization and ash-removal program has its way.

The research has nothing to do with reorganizing coal molecules into liquid synthetic fuels. It instead strives to ultimately mix very fine and very clean coal granules with oil and water and use the normal fuel-oil distribution system to deliver the mixture to conventional industrial and utility boilers.

DOE's fossil fuels office under the Reagan administration has decided to merge the coal preparation program, traditionally part of mining research, with programs for environmental control and direct combustion to develop a "super coal."

The administration is asking Congress for $2 million in coal preparation and analysis for fiscal 1983, part of an overall $8.6 million request for environmental control technology and coal preparation.

The 1982 appropriation was $25.1 million, and congressional committees with control over energy funding might be more inclined to fund closer to the 1982 levels than the administration's 1983 request.

What the administration intends to do

(Continued on page 5)

6 Tracts Withdrawn from April 28 Powder River Basin Lease Offering

By William Ritz

DENVER — Six tracts containing about 775 million tons of surface mineable coal have been withdrawn from the giant Powder River Basin federal lease sale scheduled for April 28 in Cheyenne, Wyo.

Officials said the surprise withdrawal came after some surface owners refused to agree to leasing the land for coal development.

The sale of 17 leases containing a total of 2.24 billion tons of recoverable coal in northeastern Wyoming and southern Montana had been touted as the largest single sale of federal coal on record. The April 7 withdrawal leaves 11 tracts — for new production tracts and seven maintenance tracts — containing about 1.5 billion tons of coal in the sale.

That amount is still a record, Stan McKee, Powder River project manager for the Bureau of Land Management, told *Coal Industry News.*

The withdrawal was seen by some opponents as an attempt to minimize criticism of the sale. Critics have questioned the need for such a sizable federal coal offering in light of the current soft market and the large amount already leased in the region but not yet developed.

Focus of Criticism

While few opponents have questioned the need for additional maintenance leases to allow continuing operations of existing mines, the leasing of new production tracts has drawn sharp criticism from several areas.

"That's not the case at all," said McKee. "It was simply surface consent (problems). We anticipated some of these."

Before land can be leased for mining, the federal government, under the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1977, is required to obtain the consent of anyone who lives on the land, farms it or derives signifi-

(Continued on page 2)

INSIDE

EPA'S "BUBBLE" concept has been extended, and the agency has disclosed some of the prospective benefits. **Story on page 2.**

A FEDERAL LEASE SALE already held in Colorado — and seen by some observers as a preview of the upcoming Powder River Basin event — attracted record and near-record bids. Jim Hendon takes a closer look in his latest **Western Report on page 3.**

WATER MANAGEMENT legislation has been proposed in Pennsylvania. Some state and regional officials like the measure, but a leading industry association spokesman warns it could "turn several hundred years of common law water rights on their head." Andrea Scharf examines the issue in her first **Pennsylvania Report on page 8.**